



Министерство образования и науки Украины  
Севастопольский национальный технический  
университет

## ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ И ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

Методические указания  
к практическим занятиям по дисциплине  
«Письменный перевод»  
для студентов 3-4-го курсов  
специальности 6.020303 «Перевод»  
дневной формы обучения

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Грамматические и лексические трансформации при переводе: метод. указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Письменный перевод» для студентов 3-4 курсов специальности 6.020303 «Перевод» дневной формы обучения / Сост. Ю. А. Топоркова, О. А. Фомина. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2010. – 32 с.

Цель методических указаний – составить сборник предложений для отработки навыков использования грамматических и лексических трансформаций при переводе с английского языка на русский. Методические указания составлены согласно учебному плану на основе «Пособия по переводу с английского языка на русский» Т.Р. Левицкой, А.М. Фитерман и «Практического пособия по переводу «Мир перевода – 6. Трудности перевода в примерах» В.Ланчикова, А. Чужакина.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры теории и практики перевода (протокол №01 от 26 августа 2009 г.)

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## ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

## 1. Конструкции и комплексы с инфинитивом

1. 1. Инфинитив в качестве элемента вторичного сказуемого  
(*Nominative with the Infinitive*)

1. Premier Nkrumah of Ghana **is expected** to visit India in December. ("DW")
2. French car production this year **is expected** to hit the million mark. Exports **are expected** to top last year's 250,000. ("DW")
3. In talks with General de Gaulle in Paris yesterday, Mr. Dulles is **believed to have urged** his closer co-operation with the Western Powers. The installation of missile bases on French soil **was reported to be** the main issue under discussion. ("DW")
4. Five British vessels **were reported trapped** by ice yesterday on the St. Lawrence River. ("DW")
5. Poland and the U.S. **are understood to have agreed** in principle to re open consular offices. ("DW")
6. The Brussels exhibition **is known** to have been visited by 41 million people.
7. The Benelux countries **are understood to have put** their compromise proposals to their Common Market partners, West Germany and Italy, after extending them to Britain and other OEEC member States. ("DW")
8. The Ghana Government also announced the removal from office of Mr. S.I. Iddrisu, M.P., who as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information **is alleged** to have written a letter to the company approving the concession. He was in no way authorized to write any such letters, the Government said.

1. 2. Абсолютная номинативная конструкция с предлогом *with*  
(причинно-сопутствующие обстоятельства)

В начале предложения **with** переводится: по причине, из-за, ввиду; в середине предложения — причем (сопутствующие обстоятельства).

## Варианты перевода:

- a) **With** heavy seas in the North Atlantic, fishing boats stay in harbour. Рыбачьи лодки не вышли в море из-за (по причине) шторма...
- b) **With** air control staff out for the second day, Air France cancelled 24 flights.



По причине (ввиду) забастовки воздушных диспетчеров.

c) As late as 1990, there were more than 2,000 people on the general surgery waiting list **with more than 60 waiting over a year.** (G.)

... причём более 60 человек ждут больше года.

1. It was pretty depressing out in the street, **with** a gusty wind throwing handfuls of light drizzle in your face.
2. **With** the lower purchasing power of the ruble reducing the farmer's willingness to sell to the government, state procurements of grain are likely to amount to only 40 million tons this year, suggesting the need to double imports. ("G.")
3. **With** an estimated 500 million children threatened to death by starvation and more than 1 billion undernourished, it was terrible to hear that much of the public thought you were referring to space UFOs when you mentioned the Third World. ("MS")
4. "I knew I could knock at the door downstairs till doomsday and you would never hear me **with** this music going on." (C. McCallers)
5. The Gaucho had been promising them a riot for two months now, but the time was not yet favorable: things were quiet in Caracas, **with** only a few small skirmishes going on in the jungles. (Th. Pynchon)
6. The story of modern family is a story of disconnections. While the social fabric becomes increasingly fragmented, families are becoming more and more dislocated **with** a record number of single parents, children running away from home, communities geographically and culturally separating. ("G.")
7. **With** more young black men destined to enter jail than college, this city (Milwaukee) has opted for a radical experiment in education and socialization: public schools designed specifically for black males.
8. Clean across the space of grass, **with** a crowd screaming and scampering at his heels, went a huge elephant at an awful stride, with his trunk thrown out as rigid as a ship's bowsprit, and trumpeting like the trumpet of doom. (G.K. Chesterton)
9. Is nothing sacred? Certainly not the dollar bill; **with** state-of-the-art counterfeiting soon to be as available as the nearest office copier, the greenback is scheduled for a major overhaul — the first since the bill was reduced to its current size in 1929.

### 1. 3. Другие конструкции с инфинитивом

1. Mrs. June Makin woke early **to find** two burglars carrying her TV set from her home.
2. New steps **to fight** pollution of rivers have been announced in Wales and Scotland.
3. The boy, **believed to have been kidnapped**, came home after missing for two days.
4. I woke one morning **to find myself famous**.
5. Each time the door opened Martin looked round, **only to see** the Mounteneyes enter, then the Puchweins.
6. The light died down **to leave** the room darker than before.
7. When I returned to Berlin, in the autumn of 1932, I duly rang Bernhard up, **only to be told** that he was away, on business, in Hamburg. (Ch. Isherwood)
8. I felt my anger leave me, **to be replaced by** an absorbing depression.
9. Dozing in his chair, he woke up, stiff and cold, **to find himself drained** dry, as it were, of every emotion. (A. Huxley)
10. Dick burst into the room, **to be received with** a hug which nearly cracked his ribs, as Torpenhow dragged him into the light and spoke of twenty different things in the same breath. (R. Kipling)
11. I arrived in town and had a most affecting interview with my mother who only recovered from her swoon at my return **to go into hysterics** at the beautiful shawls I had brought her. (E. Bulwer-Lytton)
12. I once travelled over miles of snow-covered roads in search of an isolated farmhouse only **to be greeted by** a pack of wolfdounds waiting **to devour me** if I opened my car door. ("IHT")
13. Since the October War of 1973, Hosni Mubarak has been Anwar Sadat's most loyal follower. For years he sat in obscurity at his President's side, quietly taking notes. Henry Kissinger once assumed he was a junior aide, only **to learn later** that he was the Vice President of Egypt. ("Nsw.")
14. "That's all right," Wilbourne said. "Two many people have already seen the telegram for it **to be private**." (W. Faulkner)
15. I have treasured the painting ever since. For it **to be stolen** from me was an extreme shock as it was of great sentimental value. ("G.")
16. You went suddenly after lunch, leaving one of your most offensive letters behind with the butler to be handed to me.
17. Driving over she passed by Zapf's Used Books and was alarmed **to find** a pile of charred rubble where the bookstore only a week ago stood.



18. In those days art critics in London with a knowledge of Australian art were hard **to come by**. ("T.," *May 24, 93*)

## 2. Разное глагольное управление

- "Do not reject these changes!" said a white South African businessman whom I genuinely **like and respect and expect** to have as a friend.
- I remember **talking with and being charmed** by Che Guevara a few years ago.
- After a quarter century in this city (Washington, D.C.) as editor, reporter and columnist, he knew, **was respected by and had access to** almost every major figure of our era.
- Hated by some, **envied by many, feared by** his competitors, Dr. Rosenbach was nevertheless able to exert his charm on all, no matter what their status in society.
- Light, colour and significance do not exist in isolation. They **modify**, or are **manifested by** objects.
- "I'd thought you were a Christian, Charlie Cool. My idea of a Christian does not include **laughing at and encouraging** a poor mad woman."
- Nothing in his /L. Carroll's/ diaries or his letters suggests that his interest in the scores of little girls **he told stories to, played with** at the seaside, and **loved to take very formally to the theatre**, when mothers allowed this, was other than innocent. ("NY")
- There was a manly vigour in his tone that convinced me he was **wrestling with, and triumphing over**, the great sorrow that had so nearly wrecked his life. (*L. Carroll*)
- At present nearly 200,000 American engineers and scientists spend all their time making weapons, which is **a comment on**, and perhaps **explanation for**, the usual statement that more scientists are now alive than since Adam and Eve. (*P. Goodman*)
- It is well to remember that Willy Brandt and Georges Pompidou **did not like and trust each other**. ("Nsw.")
- "Oh," she said, "I am so **frightened and so sceptical of** big undertakings." (*D.H. Lawrence*)
- You'd never had taken him for a little white-headed snipe that the girls used to **order about and make fun of**. (*O. Henry*)
- He denied any suggestion that he **was connected with, or was responsible for**, the absence of the main witness at the trial.

## 3. Однородные члены предложения в различной сочетаемости

- There were no women in the firm. That mistake had been made in midseventies, when they recruited the number one grad from Harvard, who happened to be a she and a wizard at taxation.
- One evening, our friends took us to the Pizzeria Sfera, where I ate one of the best pizza I have ever tasted. The pizzeria is a ten-minute walk from the centre, but worth the effort and the wait while Signor Sfera cooks.
- The windows **were high, and many**, letting in the light as into a schoolroom. (*D.H. Lawrence*)
- It reminds me of how **when I was a little boy and sleepy** my father carried me from the car into the house at the end of a long trip.
- Kim Brandstrup **is 31 years old and a choreographer**. ("G.")
- Like many things created in Japan, this book is sturdy, well-designed and **a good buy**. ("NYTBR")
- While **scathing and dismissive** in debate, he had the knack — unusual in a politician — of winning both the argument and friends. ("G.")
- A second Jane Sommers novel "If the God Could..." appeared last June, again **to respectful reviews but meager sales**. ("Nsw.")
- Aunt Rosa **fetches cold compresses, aspirins and the family doctor**, who after examining the wound prescribed aspirins and cold compresses. (*J. Bar*)
- The senior airline steward was tired. It had been a hard day looking after passengers on the British Midland service between Teeside and London and now all he wanted was a cup **of tea and bed**. ("T.")
- Among other rooms on the second floor is the Petit Bureau, **with a glistening chandelier and a view into the courtyard**. ("IHT")
- President Virgilio Barco's war on the cocaine barons **won praise abroad and some success at home**. ("FT")
- The most impressive of all seaside ruins is Dunstanbur Castle. Its tall and craggy towers might have been dreamed by Sir Walter Scott. A clamber to the top of them **for the view and a deep lungful of sharp sea air** is more pleasure than effort. ("FT")
- Bengt Westerberg, the Liberal Party leader, is the nice guy of Swedish politics **with home-knitted woolly jumpers and progressive views** on human rights that sometimes put him to the left of the Social Democrats. ("G.")
- After six months and ten deaths**, the IRA hunger strike at the Maze prison outside Belfast seemed to be crumbling last week. ("Nsw.")
- On hearing that Mr.Profumo was away with Mr.Keeler, Mr.Ivanov visited Valerie Hobson, Mr.Profumo's actress wife, **armed with two**



- bottles of vodka and a determination** to discover details of the British military machine. ("G.")
17. What present-day reformers really want is a **written constitution with the citizen's rights and obligations** clearly stated, and to have it available like the Highway Code, for not more than £1. ("T.")
  18. The operatic works of G.Mahler **are few and unimportant.** ("T.")
  19. Spotting a black cab near his home with the keys in the ignition, and needing to pay off a few household debts, Mr.Wilks jumped in and drove off. He worked the cab ranks of Victoria on the night shift. **But four days later and £300 the richer**, the game was up. ("G.")
  20. Malcolm Kennedy said after being arrested for drunkenness on the night of December 23 he was taken to a cell in Hammersmith police station, where he dozed off. He **was later aware of another man**, Patric Quin, aged 55, in cell, and **of a fight between him and a policeman.**

#### 4. Вводные предложения

1. He told me when they moved on that the girls would recover but your mother – She was so frail, he said – too frail to stand it all. He said she had undermined her strength.
2. "Oh, please – won't you forget this?"
3. "No, it's one of my most priceless memories – a delicately nurtured Southern belle with her Irish up – You are very Irish, you know.
4. It was such a startling thought – that under him, beneath the grass, were millions of bones – that Newt stopped feeling so strained.
5. You ought to do better by that boy. He's the only son you'll ever have – I'll bet my wad on it – though I guess it's possible you'll take to women in your old age.
6. She wouldn't wear gloves – she claimed the horses didn't like that – and her large bony hands often got so cold she would have to stick them under the coat for a few moments to warm them.
7. While he was thinking about it he nodded a few minutes – it seemed like a few minutes – asleep with his gun cooked.
8. ... when she talked, her face would relax for a while, her eyes lose her fright... And when he was ready to leave – always a need to leave, to be away, would come over him – she would look at him with fright in her face again, as if she had one more thing to say but couldn't say it.
9. ... when he went home to Mexico he felt unhappy too, for his wife was disappointed in him and let him know that every day. He had never been sure what she wanted – after all, their children were beautiful – but whatever it was, he had not been able to give it to her.

10. The thought that he had to get up and leave the town – with Lorie – was in front of his mind, and it melted his drowsiness.
11. He felt curious – not sick but suddenly empty – it was the way a kick in the stomach could make you feel.
12. He had to have another shot or else carry some sharp regrets with him up the trail. Some might think it irresponsible – Captain Call, for one, certainly would – but he couldn't stand all night in chunking distance of Lorena and not go to see her.
13. They kept too rooms in a hotel – not the finest in the town but fine enough – and Tinkersley bought Lorena some pretty clothes.
14. The braid that bound his decent black coat – it was a trifle loose – caught against the catch of the shop door, and was torn away.
15. After that scene they "talked it over" at tea, at supper, in bed, at every possible interval in between, solemnly – quite inconclusively – with set faces and eyes for the most part staring in front of them – and yet with a certain mutual comfort.
16. He pushed back his plate and stared at her blankly. Then he got up, went round the table to her – she staring at him. He dropped on his knees beside her without a word.
17. Woman's ruling passion – to fascinate and influence those more powerful than she – though operant in Elfride – was decidedly purposeless.
18. She could not – and few women can – realize the possible vastness of an issue which has only an insignificant begetting.

#### 5. Оговорки

1. The students have very limited, **if any**, opportunity to speak Russian outside of school. ("The Modern Language Journal")
2. Sacco and Vancetti were electrocuted many years ago. The intervening time has enhanced, **if anything**, the importance of the case. ("The Nation")
3. Harriman, the head of the ticket was, **if anything**, an even more ardent upholder of the cold war line than his opponent. ("The Worker")
4. On the whole, Canada appears to have shown much wisdom in developing its end of the expanding neighbourly relationship with the U.S. Rather than inhibiting Ottawa's world position, the process **has, if anything**, increased it. ("The New York Times")
5. In general she has changed little, **if at all**, in the two years of her absence.
6. The inhabitants of his real saw him, **if at all**, only in passing.





7. Some 2 billion people — three quarters of the world's population - speak languages that are rarely, **if ever**, taught in the U.S. (*"The Modern Language Journal"*)
8. Thus the U.S. was under pressure to come forward with a serious reply to the Russian proposals — **if only** for the sake of public opinion in an apprehensive world. (*"The New Times"*)
9. With French consent, the United States was becoming officially involved for the first time in the Algerian question, **if only**, on its fringes. (*"The New York Times"*)
10. Under no circumstances must the Labour movement permit divisions to arise between workers, **whatever** the colour of their skin. In strike after strike — with the London bus strike as the most recent example — the coloured workers have stood firm with their colleagues against the boss. (*"DW"*)

**N.B.!** *Given* (в начале предложения) означает *учитывая, в случае*

11. These target figures are not wildly extravagant, **given** the rate of development which Russia has already achieved. (*"The Times"*)
12. **Given** the present industrial climate, the arrangement which grants the personnel no voice in determining the modes of payment or in the management of the enterprise seems to have proven insufficient to bring about the improvement of labour-management relations necessary for greater productivity. (*"Economic Issues"*)
13. **Given** good weather the campaign should greatly help the supply of fodder. (*"The Times"*)

#### 6. Неодушевленное подлежащее в роли агента действия

1. The second half of the 15th century **saw** wars and conquests in Morocco and the colonization of Madeira and the Azores. These islands offer a pleasant climate and fertile land. (*"IHT"*)
2. Queen Victoria's reign **saw** rumbustious political rallies in Hyde Park and Albert's Great Exhibition with Crystal Palace. (*"G."*)
3. The postwar years **have seen** decisive advances in the study of primates such as chimpanzees and in discovery of fossils of our ancestors. (*"MS"*)
4. Paradoxically, the ending of the Cold War **has not seen** a reduction in either personnel or budget of the secret Intelligence Service. (*"Ind"*)
5. Brittany's much-forgotten language is getting a new **lease of life**, as Breton dictionary prepares **to hit the shelves** next year. Three years of research have produced 1,000 pages containing 10,000 words, a modest

- feat when compared to the Larousse French dictionary of 60,000 words. (*"G."*)
6. Commonwealth leaders yesterday concluded their biannual summit with pledges covering topics from South Africa to Cyprus, from democracy to global trade, but with little **clout** behind the words. Five days of talking produced a 17-page communiqué. (*"Ind."*)
7. The main block of the boarding school **houses** the boy's dormitories, dining rooms, common rooms and exercise room. (*"G."*)
8. Built in 1933 as a memorial to Lillie Hitchcock Coit, who left a third of her fortune to beautify the city, the tower **houses** 3,691 square feet of murals that portray the life of 1930s California. (*"MS"*)
9. The Southeast of Turkey **harbours** a number of ancient and diverse languages brought in by the different people who, over thousands of years, settled in this area of mountains and wide open spaces. (*"G."*)
10. Archeologists working in Israel's Nahal hemar cave, a Neolithic site south of Jerusalem, have found pieces of fabric that may be the earliest known example of linen. The cave also has **yielded** what may be the oldest known samples of woven baskets in the Middle East. (*"NG"*)
11. Britain **counts only** four industries in which it can still be ranked as of world class: chemical, aerospace, steel and Pharmaceuticals. (*"G."*)
12. His school **draws** about 600 pupils from 13 villages. The last teacher vacancy, for a head of physical education, attracted more than 50 applicants. But attracting queues of parents has proved difficult.

#### 7. Особенности выражения подлежащего в английском языке

1. Iraq has been surveyed from space by the U.S. spy satellites. Its missiles sites, its radar and signal intelligence facilities, its communication links, its chemical weapons and nuclear weapons facilities, its navy bases at Basra and Umm Qasr, its seven major military airfields, its two captured Kuwait airfields and Baghdad and Kuwait international airports have been measured and assessed.
2. Very few people in Europe realized that a new epoch was beginning when the French Estates-General met at Versailles on May 5 1789. Unbalanced budgets and a bankrupt treasury, an army and navy incompetently led and irregularly paid, a peasantry permanently overtaxed and suffering from the famine caused by a series of ruinous harvests formed the background to and the reason for the calling of an assembly that had not met since 1614. (A.L.Morton)
3. Nearby, benign in white floppy hat, shorts and sandals, a man stands with a poster reading: "It's going to get worse." (*"G."*)



4. Surely any city which obliges McDonald's to close due to lack of patronage is an irreproachable candidate for canonization. ("T.")
5. By and large, the Kremlin's shortage of hard currency and eye catching goods has deterred most governments from looking to Russia as a major trading partner. ("Nsw.")
6. Now the nation's (US) huge oil-import bills and smoggy air have revived interest in electronic vehicles, which emit no pollutants and can run on the juice from power plants burning American coal or natural gas. ("Nsw.")
7. A plan by the Church of Christian Scientists to publish and promote a controversial book on its founder has split the 150,000-member sect.

### 8. Словообразовательные суффиксы

1. Since 1944 there have been only 10 prosecutions under the act. If it is **unenforceable**, or at least **unenforced**, is there any point in replacing it with other legislation?
2. Neil Kinnock has made some good conference speeches but today he needs to make a really special one. Making Labour **electable**, which happened fairly regular prior to 1979, is his undeniable achievement. But party members and electors are entitled to ask a question: **electable** to what purpose?
3. Peregrine Worsthorn, the tower of Kiplingesque conservatism at the Sunday Telegraph, in London, has taken to zapping his American neoconservative cousins on the subject of **hawkishness in foreign policy**.
4. Is Douglas Fairbanks Jr. the most **clubable** man of the 20th century? If membership in the world's finest clubs was, by itself, the test of **clubability**, then Dough could claim preeminence. **Clubability**, however, presumes much more: the ability to tell spellbinding yarns, to wear suits well, to walk the fine line between being a character and an eccentric, and, above all else, to possess genuine good humor and bullet-proof equanimity.
5. It is a joy to re-encounter David Levaux's production of "No man's Land" by H. Pinter. Not even the **coughers** who haunt West end first nights can diminish Pinter's twilight masterpiece.
6. In an interview with Ray Connolly in "The Times" Blunkett explained that at school he became a **stirrer for good causes** and led a delegation about the quality of the meals.

7. One of the reasons I am so impressed with him is that the parish pumpkin politicians do a lot of talking and little doing, but David is a **doer** and on that account I rate him very high indeed.
8. Other Arab leaders know that a deal crowning the butcher of Baghdad with **saviorhood** would increase his momentum and whet his appetite.

## ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

### 1. Лексические трансформации при переводе слов с различным объемом значения.

#### 1. 1. Интернациональные слова

*Интернациональное слово в русском и английском языках может иметь различную стилистическую окраску и сферу употребления, поэтому переводчику не следует переводить интернациональные слова механически.*

*A collective gasp was heard when the curtain rose upon the exotic set of "Cleopatre" and Ida Rubinstein appeared.*

*Весь зал ахнул, когда поднялся занавес и на фоне экзотических декораций «Клеопатры» появилась Ида Рубинштейн.*

1. The crew of the boat consisted of her husband, his two **mates**, three **engineers**, twelve **firemen** and ten **able-bodied seamen**.
2. **The undersecretary** was in evening dress.
3. "Take the chair" — shouted the comrades to comrade Johnson — "and don't give the floor to anybody for more than ten minutes; we want to hear your **paper** at full length."
4. The work of a **compositor** is rather difficult.
5. **The speaker** of the House of Commons stops a **speaker** if he puts things too bluntly.
6. **The tramp** took up some kind of shipment at every port.
7. The book was edited by a famous **scholar**.
8. Mendeleyev was a great **student** of chemistry.
9. A librarian must know both **Sciences** and **Arts**.
10. The faculty of the New Orleans University consists of the best **scholars**, especially in **Arts**.
12. I asked the chemist whether they had these **preparations** at the dispensary, I also asked him for **dressing material**.
13. The salesman showed me a number of **patterns** for various fabrics.



14. The **officers** of that company consist of the president, the treasurer, the counsel, the auditor, etc.
15. "Look here, **officer**," said the old woman — "stop the traffic for a moment, so that I might walk over the square to the pavement on the other side."
16. Little Oliver Twist was very much afraid of the **master** in the working house.
17. "It is so hot in the stokehold" — said Jackson — "we ought to have better **fans**."
18. Michael Jackson has lost many of his **fans** after the scandal.
19. Five **papers** by excellent scholars were read at the Fuel Conference.
20. There are many creepers in the **conservatory**.
21. Mrs. Davidson scanned his face. She had a **dramatic** eagerness to see that she had achieved the desired effect. (W.S. Maugham)

### 1. 2. Глаголы адвербиального значения

*В глаголах такого типа обычно присутствует два значения, одно из которых выражает действие, а другое его характеризует.*

*The train whistled out of the station.*

*Дав свисток, поезд отошел от станции.*

1. The train **steamed out** of the station.
2. He **thundered out** a command.
3. I prefer to **pencil** that note, because, otherwise, I'll ink my fingers with your bad penholder.
4. We should not **porch-porch** the idea that this country should annex Egypt in order to safeguard the communications with India ... so say the Tories now and so they went on saying for years **on end**. ("DW")
5. She watched her son **wolfing** his meal. (J. Hanley)
6. We are **inching** forward to our target yet progressing we are. ("DW")
7. **He crowded** a lot of adventures **into** his young life.
8. Fear **dogged** in his steps.
9. Why should I write down what's **riveted, screwed** to my memory. (W. Shakespeare).
10. But the Volga cascade **pales into insignificance** beside the new schema for **tapping** the electric power resources of Russian rivers like the Ob, the Yenisei, the Angara and others in Siberia. ("DW")

11. We are not in all truth, big enough or powerful enough to simply scare the world into adopting our image of what it ought to be. ("Wall Street Journal")
12. Anti-labour legislation in California, Ohio, Washington, Idaho, Colorado and Kansas, **helped to string** Labour **into activity** in these and other States but that alone is not the answer. ("DW")
13. Mary Bignall is **long-jumping** her way to victory. ("DW")
14. Mrs. Strachan who lost her children in the fire **sobbed** the story **out**. ("DW")
15. They were **snorting out** of West Bowlby now. It was the next station, thank Heaven. (A. Huxley)
16. She sang through Desdemona's last hours of fear and prayer, and then of death, on that pianissimo which was thereafter to be famous. Quietly, quietly, she sang herself that night into fame. (K. O'Brien)
17. Ryan, however needed an audience. He had that trick of talking about anyone who remained outside his conversation until they were eventually needled into replying. (C. Willock)

### 2. Лексические трансформации, связанные с различием в употреблении слов

*В процессе работы переводчики часто сталкиваются с различным употреблением в русском и английском языках слов, значение которых как будто одинаково. Часто это связано с тем, что разные языки подходят к одному и тому же понятию как бы с разных сторон. В таких случаях приходится выбирать более привычное для данного контекста слово на языке перевода.*

*Never drink unboiled water.*

*Не пейте сырой воды.*

1. A **pattern** of wild geese stood against the yellow evening sky.
2. With a paper covering a wide territory there may be a **field editor** stationed at each important center throughout the country.
3. Several members of the faculty complained that they were having trouble with students who "asked questions **out of season**."
4. Eleven miners **died** in an underground explosion at a coal mine near Mieres, Spain, yesterday.
5. The roads outlook is **perilous** this week.





6. The New Zealand earthquake was followed by tremors lasting an hour. **No loss of life was reported.**
7. The **life expectancy** of Negroes is five years less than that of whites, and on the average the white American studies three years longer than the Negro.
8. One little **stream** of light through the dingy window burnished her heavy hair to the color of an ancient Tuscan's shield. (O. Henry)
9. The major was tall, but whenever he made that wonderful, archaic genuflection he called a bow, the **corners** of his frock coat swept the floor.
10. Some of the young department clerks would often "**string him**", as they called it, getting him started upon the subject dearest to him – the traditions and history of his beloved Southland.
11. Ashurst spent the next week confirming the **restoration** of his leg, by exploration of the country **within easy reach**. (J. Galsworthy)

### 3. Лексические трансформации, связанные с конкретизацией значения слов

*Для английского языка характерно употребление слов широкого значения и десемантизированных слов. При переводе значение таких слов приходится уточнять.*

*It is one of the worst cases on record of a small country being bullied by a group of big and powerful capitalist countries.*

*Это один из самых вопиющих примеров того, как на малую страну оказывает грубое давление группа больших и могущественных держав.*

1. Where was that mysterious treasure they were looking for? It was to be found in none of the rooms; of course there was some **bulk** in the thick walls to be accounted for — but could they have hidden it there? (E. Poe)
2. The Gulf war has increased sales for all **quality** newspapers. ("G.")
3. Promoted in 1916, peace would have brought Russian troops home, saving a year of **demoralizing** war. ("G.")
4. Automation was a major **challenge** of the 1960's.
5. As long ago as 1841 a royal commission directed the attention of the British government to "the advantage and facility of establishing a decimal system of **coinage**".
6. The house was unremarkable, a good solid house built of Devonshire granite. Built to withstand time and **exposure**. (A. Christie)

7. There was a clock in the room – a massive **affair** of marble and gilt. (C.P. Snow)
8. His secretary, in a trim blue skirt-and-blouse **affair** rose to greet them. (J. Cristine)
9. He came in sight of the lodge, a long, low, frowning **thing** of red brick. (A. Wilson)
10. The discontent of doctors, which prevails in the US despite high rates of pay has much to do with bad conditions of service and limited opportunities to practise the highest standards of care; and perhaps also with a **failure** of many doctors to understand their true role in society. This in turn arises from the **failure** of medical schools to communicate to students a realistic conception of service to the community rather than ruthless personal ambition.

### 4. Лексические трансформации, вызванные различной сочетаемостью

*Благодаря своему национальному своеобразию сочетаемость английских прилагательных не всегда совпадает с сочетаемостью в русском языке. Переводчику приходится исходить из контекста и искать сочетающееся с существительным прилагательное или прибегать к переводческим трансформациям.*

*Fribourg is a mediaeval gem.*

*Фрибург – это жемчужина средневековья.*

1. There is nothing like a brisk walk in the **bracing** August sun and wind to keep a fellow fit the whole day long!
2. They chose a table where the **rich** sunlight came in through the trees and reflected from the white tablecloth and ash tray. (J. Chase)
3. I remember my childhood names for grasses and secret flowers. I remember where a toad may live and what time the birds awaken in summer – and what trees and seasons smelled like – how people looked and walked and smelled even. The memory of odours is very **rich**. (J. Steinbeck)
4. Possibly there would be a **green** Easter since there had been a **white** Christmas. (H. Laxness)
5. The traffic was **heavy** and passing vehicles threw sheets of water on my wind shield. (J. Steinbeck)
6. A white rippling beard and **flowing** hair covered his face almost to his dark and **shining** eyes. (O. Henry)



7. He performed his social duties for old dignity's sake, but conceded nothing further to the conventions which regulate the **civic** life. (J. Joyce)
8. One day I galloped over to the store with a fine bunch of blue verbenas that I cut out of a herd of **wild** flowers over on Poisoned Dog Prairie. (O. Henry)
9. He possessed one single virtue – he was very **smoothly** shaven.
10. I went up on the peak of the little mountain and ran my eye over the contiguous vicinity.

#### 5. Лексические трансформации, связанные с переводом перенесенного эпитета

*Перенесенный эпитет логически и синтаксически относится к двум разным словам. В русском языке его употребление, в основном, ограничено поэтической речью, тогда как в английском языке он встречается очень часто. Чаще всего перенесенный эпитет переводится наречием или обстоятельными словами.*

*She shrugged an indifferent shoulder.  
Она равнодушно пожала плечами.*

1. She had just taken the pipe from the table and had begun to fill it with **hasty**, trembling fingers.
2. His speech struck the **astonished** ears of the delegates at Margate.
3. He made a **satisfactory** reflection on some property he had in the neighbourhood. (J. Galsworthy)
4. His last conscious vision was that of Karl, pushing his round anguished face out of the window of the departing coach and waving a **despairing** handkerchief. (P. La Mure)
5. I traversed the dance floor cautiously in the direction of the supper-room from which I could hear the **thirsty** snap of champagne corks. (L. Durrell)
6. From mother and nurse it was a guerilla gunfire of commands, and **blithe, quicksilver** disobedience from the three blond, never-still little girls. (D.H. Lawrence)
7. I telephoned to the Corps and found them as nervous as myself. I gave them the details of my strength and heard an **agonized** whistle at the other end of the line. (J. Buchan)

8. I wasn't looking for any more difficult jobs in this world, but the near possibility of one coming along allowed me to enjoy my **slipped** days with a quieter conscience. (J. Buchan)
9. I had a **quick** cigarette to steady my nerves, and while I was smoking it, worked on. (Davidson)
10. She flashed a **rippling** smile at Kenwitz and a look of somewhat **flustered** inquiry. (O. Henry)

#### 6. Неологизмы и эгологизмы

*Неологизмы – это новые слова, появляющиеся в языке в результате различных изменений в жизни общества, в области культуры, науки и искусства. Эгологизмы – это авторские или же окказиональные неологизмы. Многие из них остаются «неологизмами-однодневками», тогда как другие «слова-экспромты» все же постепенно переходят в основной словарный фонд. Переводчику, столкнувшемуся с такими словами, прежде всего следует уяснить себе значение неологизма на основе контекста и анализа его структуры. Самым распространенным способом перевода является подбор соответствующего аналога на другом языке. Второй способ – это перевод путем транскрипции или транслитерации. Третий способ – метод калькирования.*

*...that they taste the same in Peking as they do in London or New York, and so it was that world burgernomics was born by McDonald's.*

*...что в Пекине они по вкусу такие же, как и в Лондоне или Нью-Йорке, вот так "Макдональдс" создала мировую гамбургерномику.*

1. She is **air-minded**.
2. The pill was **sugar-coated**. (W. Adcock)
3. We are the **not-wanted**s. (R. Aldington)
4. **Motels** are provided all the way down from New York to Chicago; car-owners find it most convenient. (E. Randolph)
5. Is the child a **mouth-breather**? ("Medical Journal")
6. It was a decorated, **becattered and bewaitered** table. (B. Tarkington)
7. She displayed wonders of **horsemanship and horseman-woman-ship**. (B. Tarkington)
8. A man doesn't come a thousand and odd miles **to be not-at-homed** at the end of it. (Ch. Lever)
9. "We are **has-beens** now Kelly," said the former policeman to his dog.



10. Summer at last. You look **summary** too. (*E. Benson*)
11. The white tiled, gleaming-tapped bathroom. (*G. Frankau*)
12. The stage of **coccoondom** for modern boys is soon gone out of. (*A. Berkeley*)
13. It **was a dehumanized** apartment. (*H. Wells*)
14. **I may platitudinize**, but I don't want any Shelleyan talk. (*B. Shaw*)
15. Ireland has a right to **nationhood**.
16. This man is an **escapist** from modern society.
17. They had not so much **Herbertian** and **Martaish** in them when they came home from France. (*A. Huxley*)
18. The **burstless** crests of the waves were coming on and on. (*J. Masefield*)
19. We have many books for the **world-minded** in our library.
20. There is after the blinds have been drawn a fine little roulette for every passenger in the Pullman. (*B. Johnson*)
21. The **parassaboteurs** are special troops, specially trained, specially equipped and provided with a special morale to do their task. (*"DW"*)
22. I do not think a working girl should take her standards from a **socialite**. (*"DW"*)
23. War and Peace **filmized** is after all not War and Peace as we read it.
24. **Cinemactors and cinemactresses** are often chosen for general appeal rather than for their artistic merits.

## ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОДА

*Прочитайте, предложенный преподавателем текст, определите, что будет представлять трудности при переводе, в каких случаях потребуются лексические и грамматические трансформации. Предложите свои варианты перевода.*

*Переведите предложенный преподавателем фрагмент.*

*Какими трансформациями вы пользовались? Чем был обусловлен выбор того или иного переводческого решения?*

### 1. 'Invisible' translators

In many companies, persons doing translations may be employed under a number of different job descriptions (e.g. bilingual secretary, documentation manager, etc.), even when they are qualified translators, simply because the company does not recognise translation as a separate professional skill. This causes immense frustration for those involved because they feel that their qualifications and their work are not recognised for what they are worth (a feeling usually confirmed by their monthly pay slip) and the translations produced are not given the consideration they deserve by the managers who commission the work.

In this kind of business context, translations are also frequently carried out by people with some vague knowledge of languages but lacking any kind of training or qualification in translation. It is a well known fact that, in many companies, translations are done by whoever happens to be free or willing to do the work: the manager's personal secretary, the trainee from the marketing department who happens to have spent two months abroad, an engineer or technician who is "*perfectly bilingual*". . . Translations can thus go unnoticed until the day when the time-bomb of non-quality goes off the day a poor translation returns with a vengeance. . . having caused loss of business and customer complaints.

With a few notable exceptions, no one is a 'born' translator. Translation skills are acquired, either through training or through practice. Strangely enough, the first thing you have to learn when starting out in professional translation is to forget everything you thought you knew about translation. Some even say a detoxication cure is in order. Almost everyone has 'translated' at school or at university. But translation in a school or academic context has nothing in common

with translating as a profession. Classroom or academic translation is first and foremost designed to assess the pupil's or student's mastery of



language skills, the volume of vocabulary available in the foreign language or their ability to avoid ‘language traps’. Being good at the formal academic exercise known as ‘translation’ cannot be extrapolated to mean that the people concerned have all it takes to be good translators.

Nor is having ‘done languages’ at school and university or having been connected in some way with documentation – and yet, many of the organizations in charge of drawing up skills profiles for job seekers are quick to recommend translating as a profession to anyone with that ‘profile’. It may work in some rare cases, but by no means in all.

It is therefore essential to have a long hard think about what professional translation entails and to be aware of the fact that becoming a professional, fulltime translator is like learning to ride a bike, in that it takes time (in the case of translation, it may be years) and can only be mastered after a lot of hesitation, wobbles and, in many cases, a number of cuts and bruises. Then one day, you take the stabilisers off and hey presto! you pick up speed and off you go. It all depends on the amount of practice you have had and the number of translations you have done, but no one knows why you suddenly get that exhilarating feeling that you have ‘cracked it’ at last.

## 2. Have I got what it takes?

The ‘true or false’ simple test below may be useful to anyone considering a career in translation. The basic features listed apply to any kind of professional practise of translation, whether as a salaried or as a freelance translator. The aim is to put the translator’s job into a realistic perspective.

The nine statements numbered 11 to 19 are not essential pre-requisites: experience shows that translators who do not initially possess these qualities rapidly acquire them once they start work. Number 20 is a given: anyone thinking about translating as a career normally loves working with foreign languages and anyone applying for a job as a translator implicitly ‘is good’ at languages. So, if the number of ‘falses’ in those statements is reasonable, there is nothing to worry about – if it is ‘unreasonable’, prospects look rather bleak for any profession. . .

When it comes to the type of translation that looks particularly appealing, it should be noted, as regards job prospects, that there are few openings in areas such as literary translation, audio-visual translation (particularly translation for dubbing) or in translation for the publishing industry. Many of the openings are in the area of technical and specialised translation, and more particularly in multimedia/multimodal translation and

localisation of software, Web sites and video games. These are precisely areas that require skills and competences that go well beyond the love of languages and a real or supposed gift for translation.

### No Statements

True False

1. Translation is something I have always wanted to do.
2. I am really into anything to do with computers and information technology.
3. I never give up: I keep trying until I find the answer.
4. I am at home with anything technical.
5. I can cope with stress and working under pressure.
6. I am very well organised and very meticulous.
7. Having to work 14 hours a day would not put me off.
8. I feel happy working in teams; I love the give and take of teamwork.
9. I can put up with critical appraisal of my work.
10. TheWeb is my virtual home.
11. I’m good at improvising and I’m not adverse to risk.
12. I don’t mind giving up part of my holidays.
13. I can adapt anywhere.
14. I’m always curious to find out how things work.
15. I’m a perfectionist.
16. I’m ready to change my plans at short notice.
17. I like interacting with other people, even when things get a bit tense.
18. I want to do a job that is constantly challenging.
19. I don’t mind translating repetitive or run-of-the-mill documents.
20. I love foreign languages.

### Results:

**20 ‘true’:** you have definitely got what it takes to be a good professional translator and all the

better if your priorities are in that order!

**1 ‘false’** in the first ten statements: things are looking good.

**2 ‘false’** in the first ten statements: have another think about it.

**3 ‘false’** in the first ten statements: professional translation is probably not your cup of tea,

either professionally speaking, or on a personal level.

Note that a ‘standard’ translator may, over the space of a month, translate an estimate, two birth certificates, a badly written user manual for a



floor board planning machine, a sales contract for reconditioned second hand trucks, a list of parts names for an articulated tractor fork, a hotel

brochure, three faxes, an order form for 200 tonnes of apples, two complaints letters, a press review, to name but a few . . .

### 3. Literary translation

Literary translation (translation of novels, short stories, plays, children's literature) is to a large extent dominated by a handful of 'authors-cum-translators' on the one hand, and academics specialising in 'their' authors on the other. Academics usually specialise in those authors they have studied, and on whose works they have written books and articles and even sometimes their PhD, and often translate more for pleasure and recognition than for commercial gain. In many countries

(and China is a case in point), literary translation and publishing translations of foreign works are part of the research output expected of lecturers who work in language and literature departments.

The dream of any literary translator is to be acknowledged and 'hired' by a major publisher, the ultimate goal being to become *the* official translator for one or several authors – preferably successful or with recognised bestseller potential. Exclusiveness tends to be the rule and the arrangement gives birth to long-lasting author-translator relationships based on the trust that the translator has built up with 'her/his' author. Stable, long-lasting relationships (and even friendships) such as these foster the kind of mutual understanding and, in some cases, the complicity which leads to top quality translations. This satisfies both translators and authors: translators can hope to 'capitalise' by being called on to do the translations of all past and future works by the same authors and authors usually feel happier if their works are translated by someone who has already done a good translation of previous works and in whom they can have absolute trust. Incidentally, technical

translators will also be familiar with this kind of 'trust building' exercise: their work providers too are keen to work with someone they know well and can rely on. Whatever the kind of translation, a trusting relationship between the translator and the work provider remains essential.

To come back to literary translation, anyone getting all starry eyed about the prospect of translating the G.K. Rawlings of this world simply because they "*loved the literary translation exercises*" must be aware that really busy literary translators are few and far between. As a matter of fact, many established literary translators confirm that the road to success is a long and winding one, that average income levels are modest by any

standards and it takes a deep-rooted calling and, more often than not, alternative or additional sources of income to survive. Many find themselves having to resort to translating all kinds of pulp fiction or second-rate novels to make a living, even though it usually means working all hours for a meagre reward, or they have to take on general translation work until they can make a name for themselves in the world of literary translation.

There are several different paths that a budding literary translator can follow:

- Write an M.A. or PhD dissertation on an author, translate one or two of his works, and then approach a publisher with the translation.

- Stumble across an unknown but promising foreign author, buy the translation rights to his works and then sell the rights together with their translations once the author has become famous. The ideal situation is when a translator gets to translate a future Nobel Prize winner before he or she (the writer, not the translator) becomes widely known. Unfortunately, there are rather few Nobel Prize winners and most of them have already been widely translated.

- Discover an unknown but promising foreign author, become her/his unofficial or official translator while she/he is still struggling to make ends meet (and possibly help her/him to get published in your own country), then carry on as his translator (and, if possible, also as a friend) once the author has become well-known.

- Become an author in your own right, get your work published, make a name for yourself, then boost your income by becoming an 'official' translator for your own publisher (unless you are already earning a comfortable living from your own writing of course).

A more likely scenario:

- Do a post-graduate course and qualify as a literary translator, then hope that the compulsory work placements with publishers will allow you to gain a foothold in the business. Unfortunately, no data relating to employment figures or income levels for people who follow courses in professional literary translation seem to be available at present in most countries and it is a well-known fact that enrolment in professional literary translation courses is highly restrictive and that professional openings are scarce.

Unavoidably:

- Send one or two translations to a publisher and then keep on at them until you find out whether anyone has read your translations, who is in charge, when you can expect an answer, etc. In other words: hang on in there.

In most countries, the literary translator is paid royalties – usually in





the form of an advance plus royalties beyond a predetermined number of copies sold.

#### 4. Working as an expat?

Those who feel tempted to seek work abroad, either as freelancers or as salaried translators, often find the experience rewarding. Being a 'native speaker' in a foreign country opens up opportunities, if only, because there is less competition.

Expatriation is a natural trend among translators, particularly in a global context where transnational companies are developing new branches and agencies in countries offering good market potential and attractive conditions with regard to tax and employers' contributions.

This is yet another instance of 'off-shoring', except that in this case, it is the translator who moves 'off-shore', either to get closer to the potential market for particular skills or language combinations (a translator translating into his native language in a foreign country has a very strong competitive edge over locals who would be translating into their foreign language which, as is well-known, is conducive to lower overall quality) or to find a more favourable tariff/cost of living ratio (especially when the language combination cannot command particularly good rates in the home country).

Nowadays, however, any translator anywhere in the world is a virtual 'expat' whose skills and competences and language combination are available online at any time. Physical expatriation is therefore no longer a pre-requisite for gaining access to markets in other countries. But because a worldwide marketplace often implies adjusting tariffs downwards to remain competitive (with the exception of a few lucrative 'niche' markets) the competitive advantage lies with whoever is physically located in a country which offers the best differential between the tariff that the translator can command for a given language combination and the cost of living. As the tariff levels are set by the market and there are limits to productivity, the only variable that the translator can adjust is the 'cost of living' factor. And that may mean going abroad.

#### 5. Colleagues and fellow translators

Relations with colleagues or fellow translators are not generally a problem, because all translators know they are basically a fragile minority and that they are all in the same boat together.

Every translator may be an island, but there are bridges between the islands, so to speak. Professional solidarity stems from the fact that

translators all share similar working conditions, statuses and potential problems, *i.e.* difficulties with work providers or prime contractors, lack of consideration, difficulties in accessing information, being considered outside the mainstream of business, difficulties in recovering payments due, ambiguities in status, increasing investment costs, new threats posed by a rapidly evolving market, etc.

The feeling of being on common ground is all the stronger when translators work in close-cooperation in the same department or company either on the same projects or by sharing resources (terminology resources or shared translation memories, for instance) *via* an intranet or by proof-reading and revising each other's translations.

Freelance translators may also develop this same spirit of co-operation to face increasing market pressure. Groupings of freelance translators are based on close co-operation between their members. But the same market pressures mean that freelance translators and translation companies are becoming direct competitors.

All the more reason why translators should abide by strict ethical and professional rules and never, under any circumstance, criticize a colleague's work, offer to do a job for less than it is worth, artificially lower rates, gain contracts under false pretences (by pretending to do the work in-house while in fact farming it out at a lower rate) or do anything which amounts to unfair competition.

It must also be remembered that the world of translation is almost everywhere a particularly very small world, with no more than a few thousand professionals and a few hundred businesses, and that gossip gets around very quickly. Rumours about this or that company being '*in trouble*' or about this translator who . . . or that translator who . . . are rife in every city or region. Most of the time, the information is absolutely unfounded, but the rumours keep on going the rounds for a few days or weeks. Translators should take the elementary precaution never to be a party to rumours of this kind.

Professional translators shall:

- never undertake any action or engage in any practice liable to throw the profession or professionals into disrepute;
- always show respect for other people and their opinions, especially when writing to mailing lists and Web forums;
- always comply with the laws and regulations relating to tax and social security or other mandatory contributions in force at the place of work;
- always make available and use all resources needed to carry out the agreed or contractual tasks in compliance with the required standards;



- never knowingly cheat a client (in particular, by concealing the fact that a source document is already available in translation);
- always resist any attempt to restrict their intellectual freedom and any pressures designed to make them knowingly produce a deliberately distorted, or inaccurate, or misleading translation;
- be prepared to admit full liability for any deficiencies, errors or failings in the translation, unless such deficiencies, errors or failings be the result of deficiencies, errors or failings in the source material, or of failure on the part of the work provider to carry out his contractual or commonly accepted obligations or duties;
- never undertake any task which is beyond their field of competence or where it is obvious that the necessary degree of competence cannot be achieved within the timescale allowed by the contract;
- never take on work they know will be impossible to carry out within the terms of the contract;
- always complete whatever task they have undertaken to carry out – given that commitments should be made in writing so as to avoid any subsequent misinterpretation or litigation;
- never in any way breach the confidentiality of any source material or of any translation for any reason whatsoever;
- never in any way breach the confidentiality of any information obtained during the course of a contract (e.g. information on the work provider's marketing campaigns, clients, tariffs, internal organisation, prototypes, research projects and contracts, tax matters, etc.) or act in such a way that such information is revealed, whether intentionally or unintentionally;
- never disseminate or make public any source material or translated material without the prior authorisation of the authors, copyright holders or their legal representatives;
- never deliberately convey a false impression to clients or third parties as regards their qualifications and competence (e.g. through misleading publicity, by using unwarranted titles or academic qualifications or by sub-contracting work to others without acknowledging the fact and getting prior agreement in writing from the client concerned);
- never use for their own personal benefit any information obtained in the course of a professional contract.

## 6. Women in Translation

The translating profession has long been dominated by women. The reasons were economic (the relatively low rates were acceptable as a second income) and social (translation offered part-time opportunities and flexibility). This is still to a large extent true today, though the male element is increasingly attracted to the profession, as a result of:

- the increasingly technical-complex nature of the source materials available,
- the widespread development of IT translation tools,
- the tendency for translation to be seen as a possible answer to unemployment or skills obsolescence,
- the diversity of the translation-industry 'jobs' and of the skills required.

The relatively high-tech status of specialised technical translation and of localization has encouraged more men to enter the profession, as has the rapid computerization of the translator's working environment. At the same time, the uncertainties of many high-tech employment markets and the accelerating obsolescence of technical skills have also prompted a number of engineers to turn to sectors of the job market which still appear to offer opportunities while not requiring a disproportionate amount of investment, either financially or in terms of training.

Many technicians affected by ruthless downsizing and cost-cutting are particularly attracted by the prospect of being their own boss for once. Given that most have some linguistic competence, translation may at first sight seem to be the golden opportunity. Finally, salaried employment in the translation industry tends to focus more and more on such activities as project management and language engineering, which seem to some men more challenging than run-of-the-mill 'translation'. The growth of the localisation segment of the industry – with its demands for technical abilities and skills – has had much the same effect.

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